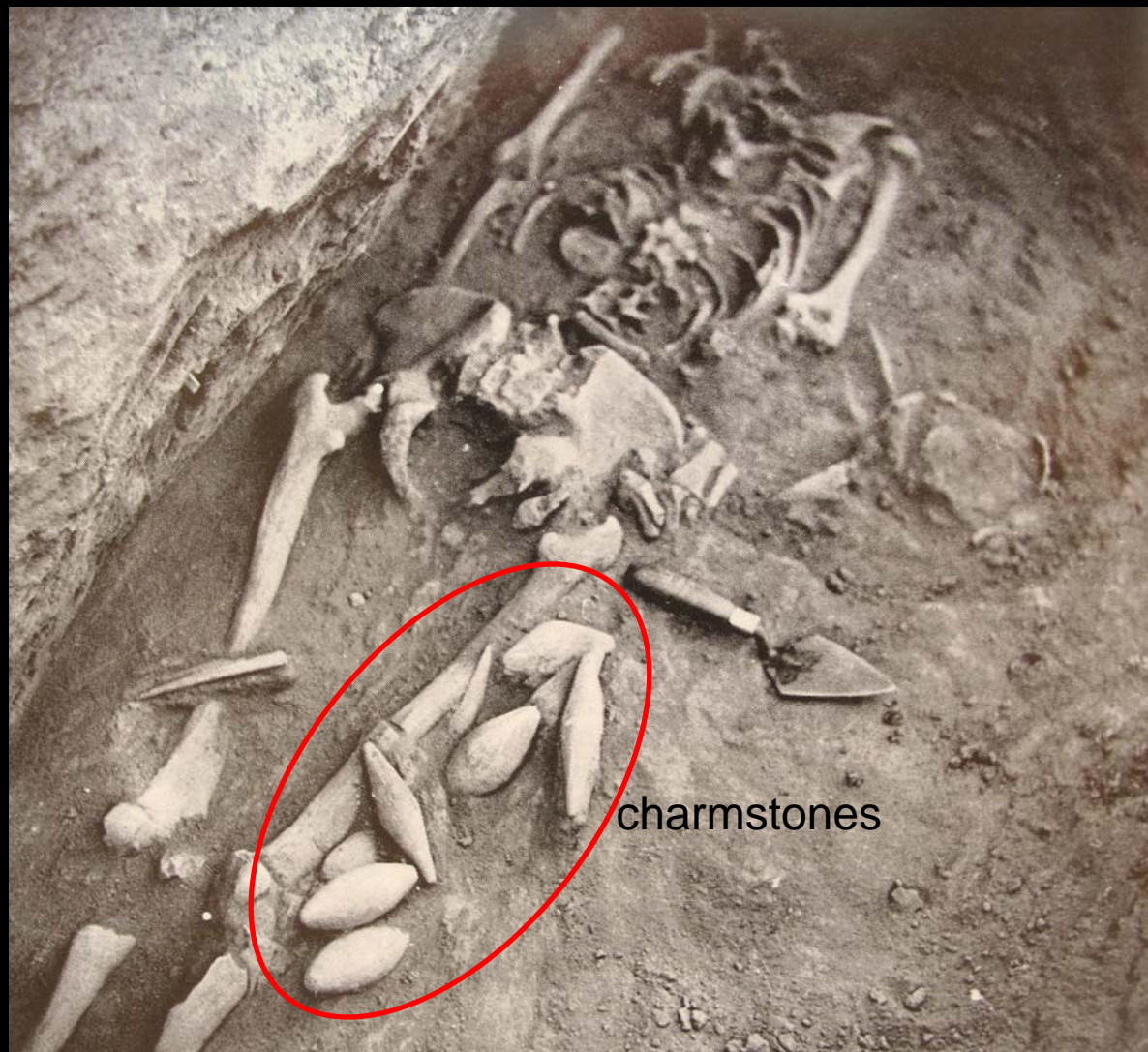


Map of Central Valley showing River system and major sites

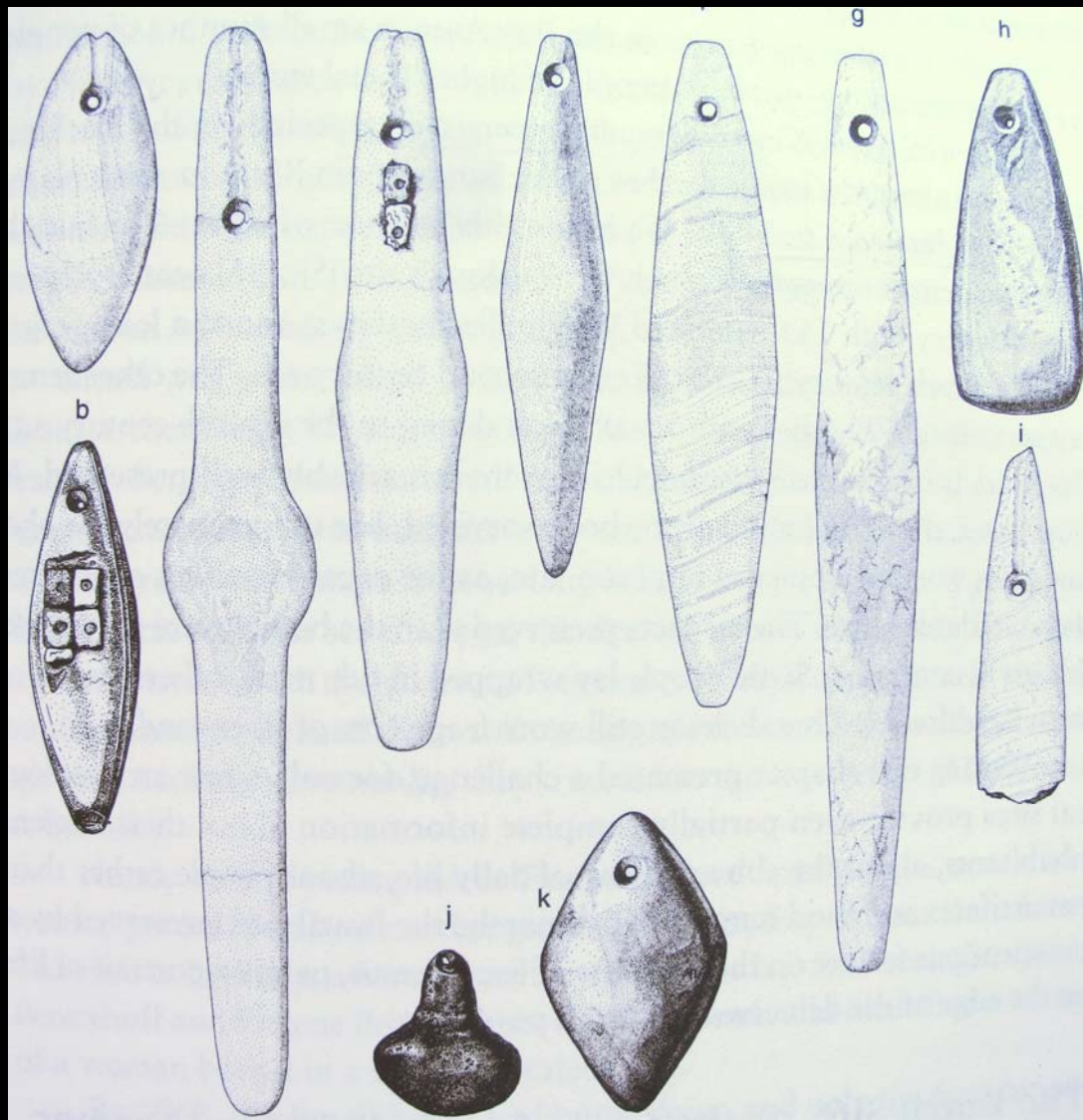


The Windmill Mound (behind fenceline) as it appeared in 1948. Excavations at this “type site” in the 1930s established the Windmill Pattern, which was subsequently recorded at many additional Delta and San Joaquin area sites. This and similar sites were accumulations of refuse over considerable (ca. 2000 years) of time.





Windmiller Mound burial (ca. 1935). Note the facedown and west orientation (the trowel points north) and presence of grave goods, including “charmstones.” This is a typical Windmiller Pattern burial exhibiting evidence of ranked (non-egalitarian) society and ascribed leadership, according to many archaeologists.



“charmstones” from Windmiller Mound burials excavated in the 1930s. The precise function of these items is unknown, but a ceremonial or ritual function is usually given, often associated with shamanic practices and sympathetic magic (curing illness, etc)





Mortar and Pestle (photo from your text). These items gradually replaced manos and metates beginning around 2000 BC, being made in greater quantities over time. They are thought to represent a greater investment in the overall labor involved with Acorn processing, thus reduced mobility/greater sedentism.





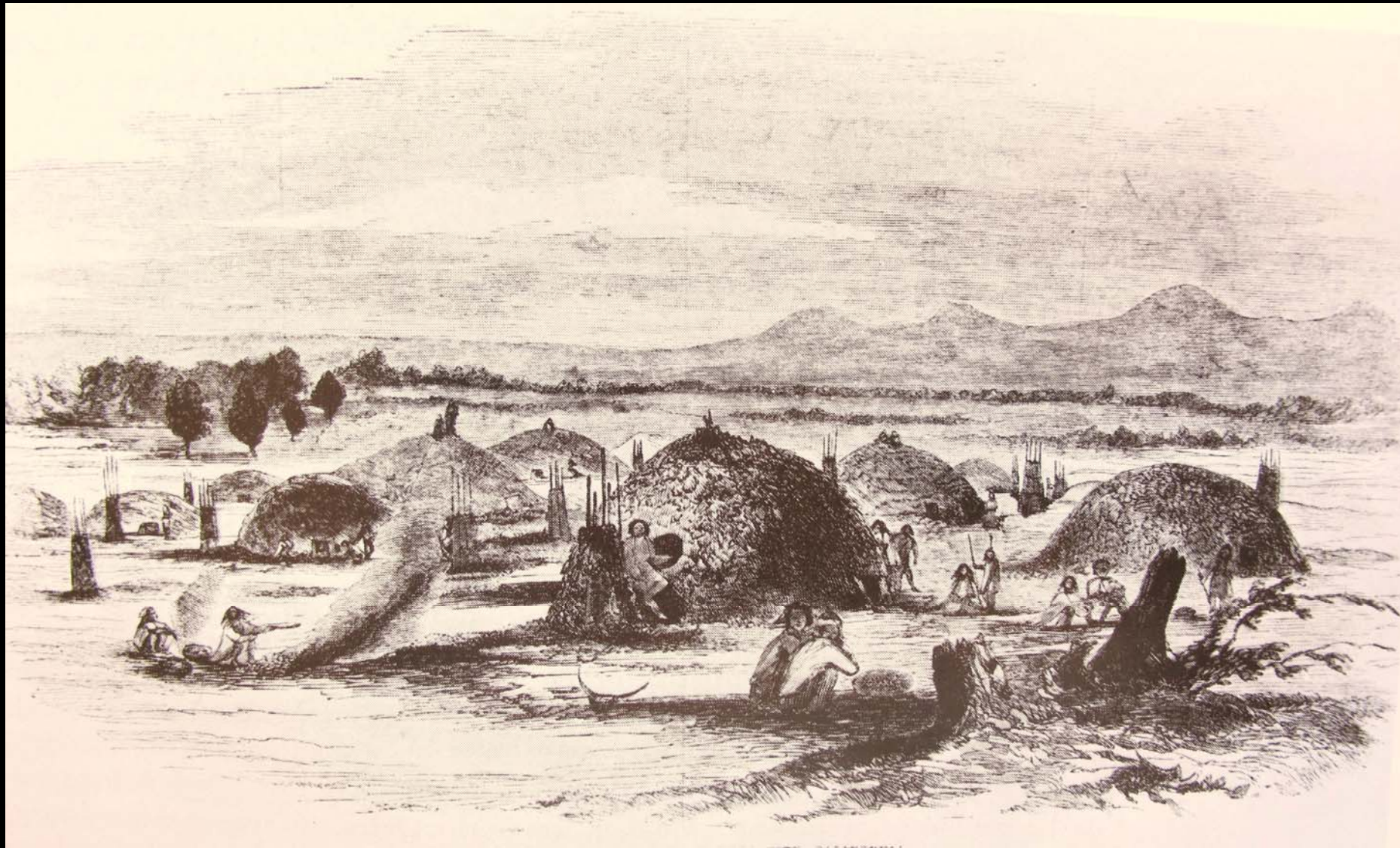
Housepit (semi-subterranean) floor showing excavation trench (bisecting it). The floor of this proto-historic Yokut house is 23 m in diameter, one of the largest prehistoric domestic structures known in California. Thirty cremation burials were recorded below the floor. A structure of this size is one material signature indicating ranked society Among Yokut (and other Central Valley) groups on the eve of European contact.





Yokut basket, historic period (from your text book). Small bits of such baskets, some of the finest ever produced in California, are often found in prehistoric sites.





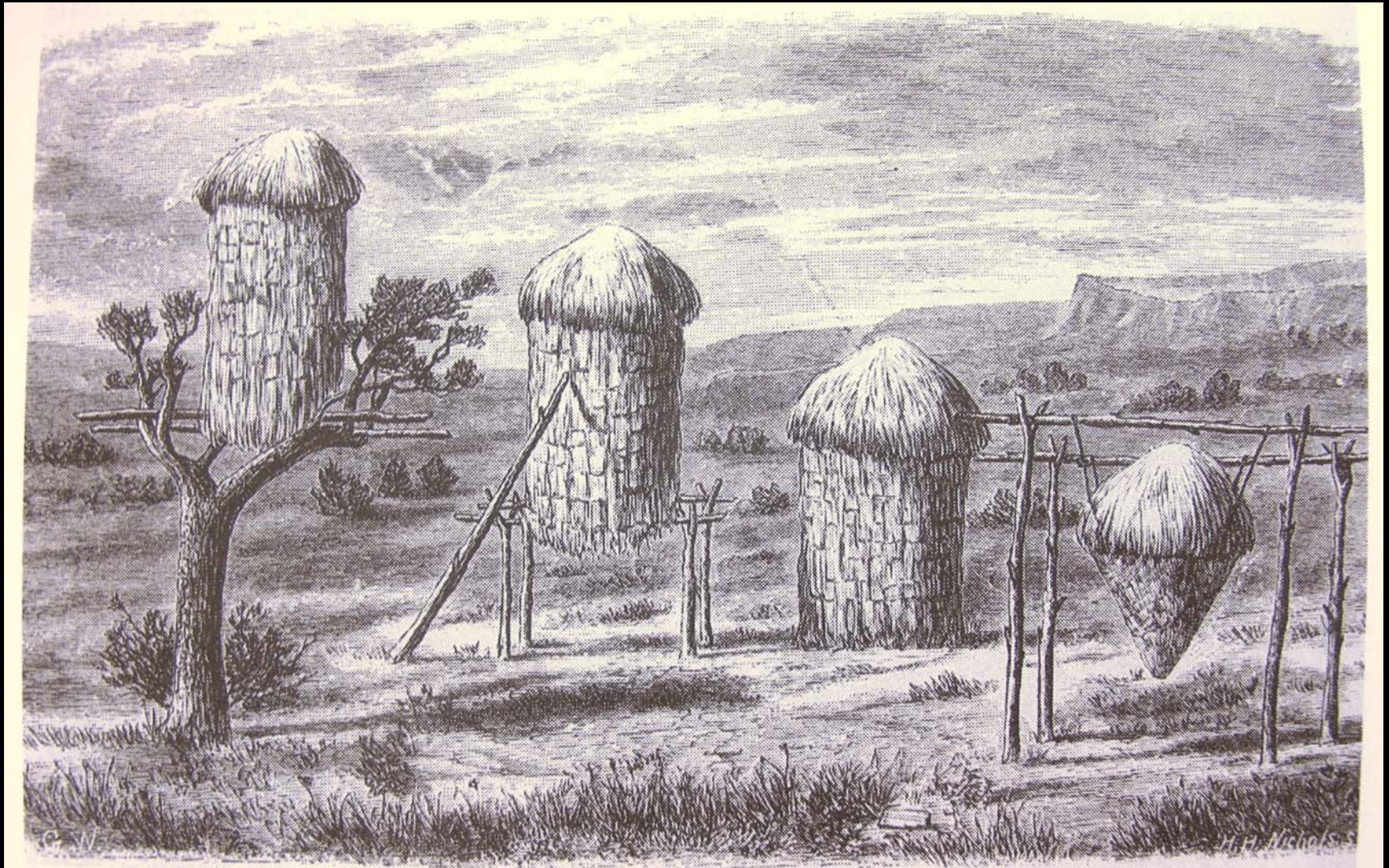
Artists sketch of the Nisenan Village of Yupu (1882). Note the depiction of granaries, and the large dome-shaped and earth-covered residential structures





Sketch of Konkow village in 1853 (from your text book). Note the depiction of granaries, in this case barrel-shaped, and the large dome-shaped and earth-covered residential structures with entrance at top.





Sketch of acorn granaries in Central California (late 1800s). This drawing shows the variety of storage methods---above ground, on ground, in trees, suspended, etc.





Sketch of women in the San Joaquin Valley transporting wild grass seeds (1858).